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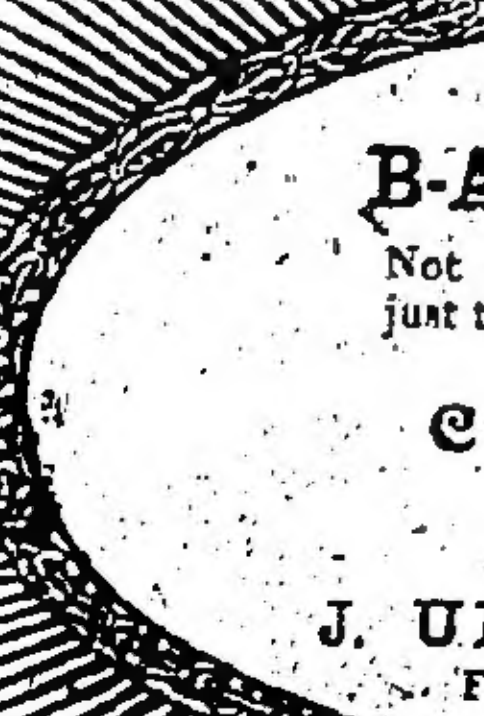
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

ALLIES AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 3.
The conference was exclusively occupied with a speech by Lloyd George, who declared that the German offer was a mockery. He emphasised that the Allied measures did not aim at annihilation of Germany. Von Simons replied that he would submit the German reply on Monday but affirmed that Germany's sentiments had been misunderstood and coercive measures would not be necessary.

HOW GERMANS LOOKED.

LONDON, March 3.
The German delegates appeared most perturbed at Lloyd George's speech at the conference proceeded, and at the close they showed signs of deep emotion. The Premier was unusually grave and preoccupied when he left the palace.

The Premier was loudly cheered in the House of Commons when he announced the steps to be taken failing German acceptance, and described von Simons' proposals as lamentably and absurdly short of Germany's capacity to pay.

GAPING CROWD.

LONDON, March 3.
Recognising the gravity of to-day's conference an unusual crowd witnessed the arrival of the delegates, including the Germans, at St. James' Palace. The conference lasted two hours. It is understood the Germans were summoned to appear at a conference at noon on Monday to give a definite reply to the allied terms.

THE STEPS.

LONDON, March 3.
Lloyd George has confirmed the news that failing German acceptance of the Paris demands by noon on Monday, the Allies will occupy Duisburg, Ruhrort, and Dueseldorf, and control the Rhine customs and tax sales of German goods to allied countries.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Lloyd George in his speech said the allied governments considered the statement by von Simons a definite challenge to fundamental conditions of the treaty of Versailles. The Paris proposals involved a substantial relaxation of the full demand of that treaty in respect of disarmament and reparation. These proposals were made in a spirit of concession to induce an amicable settlement. The counter proposals made mock of the treaty. The allies reached that conclusion not merely from the character of the counter proposals but from the speeches of von Simons in Germany after the Paris proposals and from the support accorded him in the German Press and Reichstag.

He specified a speech at Stuttgart when von Simons repudiated German responsibility for the war which repudiation was acclaimed throughout Germany. It therefore represented the real attitude of Germany towards the treaty of peace. Lloyd George emphasised that for the Allies the German responsibility for the war is a fundamental fact and if that acknowledgment were repudiated or abandoned, the treaty would be destroyed. The Allies must therefore take into account the fact that the German government, supported by public opinion, was challenging the foundation of the treaty of Versailles and proposals like those of von Simons were simply a necessary corollary of this new attitude. Until Germany, as she compelled France to do in 1871, accepted the world's verdict that she was in the wrong and consented to interpret her obligations accordingly, these conferences would be futile.

The German people seemed under the impression that the Allied demands were an intolerable oppression designed to destroy their great country and enslave a great people. On the contrary the Allies regarded a free, contented, and prosperous Germany as essential to civilisation, and a discontented and enslaved Germany as a menace to and burden on European civilisation. The Allies did not desire to oppress or impose bondage on Germany but simply asked her to discharge her obligations and repair the injuries of the war provoked by her imperial government. Unlike the treaty at Frankfurt, the Allies were not asking for the costs of the war, realising the impossibility of a single country being able to pay them. It was important that the German public should thoroughly understand the character of the Allies' demand because they certainly had not yet appreciated it.

The Allies simply insist that Germany pay reparation for material damage to property and injuries inflicted on the lives or limbs of inhabitants. "We ask no more and can take no less. These are not imaginary wrongs. They are injuries the reparation whereof imposes a crushing burden at this moment upon the resources of the Allied countries." Lloyd George specified that France was at present budgeting for twelve thousand million francs to restore the devastated areas, apart from the gigantic sum for pensions for which provision must be made yearly for at least a decade. What charge could the German budget show comparable thereto? He was convinced that the German people had no idea of the devastation in allied countries as a result of the action of their imperial Government in 1914.

In view of the incalculable importance of a real understanding it was vital that the German public be informed of the character and extent of the devastation. He believed when they realised it that their attitude would change. He proceeded to quote figures. Twenty-one thousand factories were destroyed in France and 1,669 mines in north France were destroyed. Communes and townships wiped out numbered 2,363; partly destroyed 630. A thousand houses were completely or partially destroyed. Eight thousand kilometres of railways, 52 thousand kilometres of roads, and 3,700 hectares of soil must be restored. The coal production of France was reduced by fifty per cent. An incredible amount of this damage was done deliberately with a view to destroying the essential means of production in both France and Belgium.

He instanced the French flax industry as practically wiped out, so that Germany, which supplied France in pre-war year to the extent of eight per cent. now supplies fifty per cent. of her flax products. He instanced the blast furnaces and rolling mills of Belgium, deliberately dynamited to prevent the Belgian industry competing with Germany's after the war. On the other hand, houses in Germany, with a few exceptions in east Prussia, were undamaged, the German factories were all intact. Therefore, unless reparations were made by Germany, the victors would pay the price of defeat and the vanquished would reap the fruits of victory. The destruction of Belgian factories was such that 150 thousand Belgian workmen were deported to Germany because unemployed. These were merely samples of destruction. He had not given figures for Italy or Britain but mentioned in the case of the latter that eight million tons of shipping were destroyed.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/3 3/8
To-day's opening rate 2/3 3/8

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The 36th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (since its registration), was held at the Hongkong Hotel at 11.30 this morning.

Mr. Henry Humphreys was in the chair, and was supported by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harrison and Mr. H. P. White (Directors) and Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary).

The following shareholders were present—Messrs. M. S. Northcote, J. D. Humphreys, W. D. Jubb, D. E. Clark, F. W. Stapleton, J. M. Wynn, G. Rapp and Capt. Ritchie.

The Chairman: Gentlemen—It is now past the time for which the meeting has been called, and with your permission I will call upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

After Mr. Tarrant had read the notice, the Chairman said: Gentlemen—I propose with your permission to follow the usual course and make the Report and Statement of Accounts and Auditors' Report as read. It is gratifying to me to come before you with such a favourable account, unquestionably the best in the history of the Company. Larger dividends have been paid in years gone by, but never have larger profits been made. It is to the more conservative policy adopted in recent years of appropriating much larger sums than formerly for depreciation that the improved position of the Company financially and otherwise is to some extent due. The high rate of exchange ruling during the period under review has undoubtedly helped us. The accounts call for very little comment from me. Nevertheless there is one item in the balance sheet which I should like to refer to, viz., "Good debts due from customers." This shows an increase of \$79,335.97. It would seem at first sight that our ordinary customers are owing us that much more money than the previous year but such is not altogether the case. In 1920 we converted our Chinese branches outside Hongkong into agencies. The amounts owing by these branches used to figure in the assets under the heading of "Stocks in Trade." They now, as agencies, appear under the heading of "Good debts due from customers," and this largely accounts for the increase in question.

You will, I feel sure, approve of a somewhat larger sum than usual being appropriated for the benefit of the Staff Provident Fund. Such bonuses have previously been allotted to members of the fund pro rata according to length of service, members who have had less than approximately one year's service not participating. We propose to adopt the same procedure on this occasion.

I have no further remarks to make, and when the accounts have been duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

Mr. Northcote: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Put to the meeting, the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next business, gentlemen, is the re-election of the Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. J. Scott Harrison and H. P. White.

Capt. Ritchie: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was carried nem con.

The Chairman: The only other business of the meeting, gentlemen, is the election of the Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Clark: I have much pleasure in moving the confirmation of the election of Mr. H. Greenwood and the re-election of Mr. C. Bernard Brown as Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year with a remuneration of \$500 each.

Mr. Stapleton: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Carried.
The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application to the Company's Office.

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(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)
4936 Bags Salted Salmon.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
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MONDAY, March 7, 1921.
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1900A, 1902A, 1904A, 1906A, 1908A, 1910A, 1912A, 1914A, 1916A, 1918A, 1920A, 1922A, 1924A, 1926A, 1928A, 1930A, 1932A, 1934A, 1936A, 1938A, 1940A, 1942A, 1944A, 1946A, 1948A, 1950A, 1952A, 1954A, 1956A, 1958A, 1960A, 1962A, 1964A, 1966A, 1968A, 1970A, 1972A, 1974A, 1976A, 1978A, 1980A, 1982A, 1984A, 1986A, 1988A, 1990A, 1992A, 1994A, 1996A, 1998A, 2000A, 2002A, 2004A, 2006A, 2008A, 2010A, 2012A, 2014A, 2016A, 2018A, 2020A, 2022A, 2024A, 2026A, 2028A, 2030A, 2032A, 2034A, 2036A, 2038A, 2040A, 2042A, 2044A, 2046A, 2048A, 2050A, 2052A, 2054A, 2056A, 2058A, 2060A, 2062A, 2064A, 2066A, 2068A, 2070A, 2072A, 2074A, 2076A, 2078A, 2080A, 2082A, 2084A, 2086A, 2088A, 2090A, 2092A, 2094A, 2096A, 2098A, 2100A, 2102A, 2104A, 2106A, 2108A, 2110A, 2112A, 2114A, 2116A, 2118A, 2120A, 2122A, 2124A, 2126A, 2128A, 2130A, 2132A, 2134A, 2136A, 2138A, 2140A, 2142A, 2144A, 2146A, 2148A, 2150A, 2152A, 2154A, 2156A, 2158A, 2160A, 2162A, 2164A, 2166A, 2168A, 2170A, 2172A, 2174A, 2176A, 2178A, 2180A, 2182A, 2184A, 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Fughes & Hough AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Orders used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

March 5, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Consignment of
WOLLEN GOODS,

Comprising—
Shirts, Pyjamas, Half-Hose, Golf
Hose, Sweaters, and Sweater Coats.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 24, 1921.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

TUESDAY,

March 8, 1921, at 9.30 a.m.,

at THE NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon.

OLD AND SURPLUS

VICTUALLING STORES, &c., &c.

Comprising—
Blankets, Electro Plugs, Copper Pans,
Hardware, Soap, Mass Gear, Table
Linen, &c., Serge, Remnants, Provisions,
&c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on
Catalogue.

On view Monday, 7th March.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, February 21, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

One Excelsior Motor Cycle,

11 H.P. recent model,
in good running order.

Fish tyre on front wheel nearly new.
Good gear tyre, set of tools, and pump
complete.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 3, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 1921, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

AS ASSORTMENT OF
Household Linens, &c.,

Comprising—
Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets,
White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances,
Dinner Table Cloths, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed
Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies,
Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises and
Suit Cases.

And
Three Pairs Binoculars, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 23, 1921.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street
Situated at Broadway Road, Hongkong.

Substantially built 5-roomed Bungalow
with useful outhouses and garden.
Recently painted and colourwashed
throughout.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 21, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS 25 WORDS 5 INSERTIONS. \$1. FREE PAID. Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

TO LET.
TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—A FEW THREE ROOMED EUROPEAN FLATS IN ORIENT BUILDINGS, CORONATION ROAD, KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL. Apply J. CARR, Clerk, Architect and Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—A MODERN BUNGALOW, standing in own Grounds. Beautiful View, Large Drawing Room, 2 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, Enclosed Verandah, Hall, Sitting Room, Commodious Servant's Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court, Electric Light throughout. Gas Installation. For further particulars, apply Box 1262, c/o "China Mail."

WANTED.
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China, plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian, and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with pounds C for foreign countries and with dollars 30 for Peking.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON

WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at No. 6 Morrison Hill.

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,

Also
One Hicksha (wire wheels).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 24, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 1921, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

comprising—
Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Teakwood Twin Beds, stands,
large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-
boards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining
Table and Chairs, &c., Dinner
services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Joking Stoves, Outdry, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamp, Teakwood
Screens, Sundry blackwood Furniture,
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,
&c.

Also
Several lots Tennis Balls, One 12-Bore
Sporting Gun with Case and One Auto
Piano with Halls, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 23, 1921.

FOR SALE.

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street
Situated at Broadway Road, Hongkong.

Substantially built 5-roomed Bungalow
with useful outhouses and garden.
Recently painted and colourwashed
throughout.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

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throughout.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 21, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

By agreement between the Exchange Banks, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1921, will be as follows:—

From 9.30 a.m. to 12 NOON only.

For all Banking Business.

Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held in the OTT HALL, on FRIDAY, 11th March, at 5.30 p.m.

For the following purposes:—

(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.

(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.

(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.

C. BLAKER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December, 1920, at the rate of Three Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Two Pounds Sterling per Share is payable on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1921, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. G. STEPHEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

NOTICE.

Messrs. LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD, have REMOVED their Offices to the New Building on Murray Battery, Lower Albert Road.

Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

NOTICE.

A reception in honour of the 29 BISHOPS of the Missions

Strangers at present in the Colony will be held at the CATHOLIC UNION, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 4.30 p.m., to which all Catholics are Cordially invited.

J. D. OSMUND,

President Catholic Union,

P. M. HODGSON,

President Catholic Men's Club.

Hongkong, March 3, 1921.

NOTICE.

St. John's Cathedral

MONDAY,

March 7th,

at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:

Miss Bertha

Meischke.

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a permanent stone memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane Crawford.

Kelly & Walsh.

Moutrie.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

The Hongkong Club.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Club Lusitano.

Engineers Institute.

Victoria Recreation Club.

Kowloon Cricket Club.

Kowloon Bowling Club.

Peak Club.

Club de Recreo.

Cratignogower Club.

M. J. BREEN.

Hon. Secretary.

War Memorial Committee.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

EMPIRE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE NAVY.

London, March 3rd.

Rear-Admiral T. B. S. Adair made a typically blunt speech as regards the Empire's contribution towards the maintenance of the Navy, on the motion of adjournment, in the House of Commons.

He prefaced his remarks with the observation that it was high time we announced our naval policy to the world. If we disclaimed rivalry in battleship building, millions of money, possibly a future war, might be saved. There were only the United States and Japan to consider. Treaties were liable to end.

Continuing, he said that if we built battleships it would be necessary to develop great bases at an enormous cost. In this connection we would have to turn Singapore into another Rangoon.

Rear-Admiral Adair submitted that the Dominions and the other possessions had not done half enough towards the upkeep of the Navy. On the basis of volume of trade they ought to contribute two-fifths of the cost of the Navy. The cry for a White Australia meant a Navy three at least comparable to Japan's Navy.

India contributed very little. Canada's Navy was a lamentable failure. South Africa's contribution was ridiculous, having regard to its trade. The West Indies, West Africa, East Africa, Mauritius, Hongkong, and a hundred other places, and a hundred other places, had not done half enough towards the upkeep of the Navy. He asked why not. Apart from the iniquity of naval competition, we could not afford to compete with a country like America, unless the Dominions paid part of the cost.

Col. Sir James Craig, soothingly replying, said that the Navy Estimates were to be introduced on March 16th, and it would be improper to anticipate them. The gallant Admiral's remarks, he said, would be carefully reviewed and would help the Cabinet to come to a decision.

U. S. ARMY ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, March 3rd.

The conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives has agreed to the Army Appropriation Bill providing an Army of 132,000 of enlisted men during the next financial year. The agreement evidently ensures the passage of the Army Budget Estimates of \$355,000,000 in the present session.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

of this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

NOTICES.

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60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. E. M. Hyndman and family
return sincere thanks to all friends
for their kind expressions of sympathy
and for the many beautiful floral
tributes sent in their recent sad
bereavement.

BIRTH.

TILLEY.—On February 20, 1921, at
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy
Tilley, a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921.

OUR HARBOUR.

Our harbour means so much to us all, and we know so little about it. They do not tell us much, you'll notice, because we are helots, persons of no account. A very expert Expert has been here and had a look at it, and we haven't as yet the least idea what he said. We have had many Legislative Council meetings since he came and saw and took his little away with him, but no question has been asked, and no hint of what is proposed or contemplated has leaked out.

The dredger St. Knoch, an old-fashioned, almost obsolete bucket dredger, bought second-hand from the contractors who made the Naval Yard, is out of commission, and nothing seems to be about even in this connection. Do we need a dredger? If we do it should be a powerful, up-to-date suction dredger. A few men who go about with their eyes open say that we do need a dredger. The visiting ships are getting bigger and bigger,

and the whisper has it that some of them have touched bottom. Our harbour is silting up.

Since they smiled, many months ago, at the China Mail's suggestion that reclamations like that for the Electric Light and Power works must affect the harbour silt and start silage, facts have been accumulating to show that our suggestion was shrewder than the sneers it provoked. Shallow soundings have been appearing in unexpected places. We are wondering if the attention of our titled expert was called to them.

We cannot afford to have our hitherto peerless harbour get a bad name among the ports of the world. Let a liner touch bottom here, and the tale of it will be told on countless distant quays. From the quays it must meander up into offices and into the rooms of agents and directors. We remember one port where ships began to touch, and where the government thought the remedy was to hush up the news. Ships gave that port the go-by. Business fell away. Let us see to it that Hongkong has nothing to conceal. What of our reclamations, our dredger, our expert's report, and plans? Is this matter, so vital to the rest of our communal existence, getting prompt and determined attention? We cannot say; we can only ask. No one seems to know.

It must already have been noticed that yesterday's Council meeting enlightened us not at all, so far as our chief interest goes. The continuance of the very light Light Dues was feebly opposed, as we prophesied would be the case, and the demand for a "pledge" was so formal and perfunctory that it could safely have been ignored. However, our Governor thought it worth while to point out its absurdity, and it did like a damp squib. The orators who enjoy telling us that our harbour and its shipping are the "lifeblood" of the Colony must find it embarrassing

ing to have to confess that there is coagulation, and that the circulation is impeded by "exorbitant" rates.

As regards harbour improvement, we have the hint from His Excellency that "in the future" a "very large sum of money" may or will have to be spent to "keep it up to date." "Keep" was scarcely "le mot juste." "Bring" would have been more apt. The hint may or may not mean that the Government is favourably considering sweeping recommendations; but, as we have already said, we do not know. It is desirable that we should know. There could be no harm in our knowing. Yet the probability is that we shall have to wait and see, as usual. Our Government likes to "move in a mysterious way," its "wonders to perform." While we receive His Excellency's hint in this way with eager curiosity and lively hope, it is both amazing and amusing to find the spokesman for our Chamber of Commerce receiving it "with some alarm." Although in the same breath repeating that "on our shipping the life of the Colony depends," he hoped that, even though they were "necessary for the life of the port," there would be no harbour developments unless they could be paid for out of revenue or unless a loan were raised. One has an impression of a patient in bed, seriously ill, perhaps dying, sending for the doctor, and then countermanding the call in order to haggles about his fee. Seriously, however, we are in full agreement with the speaker as regards the importance of conserving what is left to us of the "freedom of the port." We would much rather advocate an income tax than any more customs collections.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

In consequence of the recent fire, the sailing of the T.K.K. "Korea Maru" has been postponed from March 7 to 15. The vessel is at present at Taitoo Dock undergoing repairs.

The second pianoforte recital given by Professor Dannenberg's pupils in St. Andrew's Hall last night was much enjoyed by a large audience. The programme given on Monday was repeated.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, February 20 for the Famine Fund amounted to \$738.00. Three donations were subsequently received, one of \$30, one of \$20 and one of \$10, to be added to the collections, making the Total \$788.

"Some of my Japanese friends have informed me that I am going to be deported by the Japanese authorities, and I am wondering why, for I have not been bribed by the Bolshevik Government nor have I dared to inspect Japanese fortresses in the interest of the United States," declared Mr. Ello Schenke, a blind Russian poet to a newspaper correspondent recently.

The bill whose object is alternatively described in the Manila papers as being to "put pants on the pagans" in the Philippines, which, as was reported, was rejected by the Senate, has brought a flood of offers from clothing manufacturers in the United States, who are anxious to secure contracts to clothe the non-Christian tribes at the expense of the Government.

Bamboo workers in Shanghai have been demanding a raise of salary. They claim that this is due them in view of the fact that when rice was dear last year, they never hinted to their employers that they wanted increases although they had to suffer much in consequence. At a meeting it was decided that a formal demand be sent in to the employers who are claiming now that there is no necessity for a rise as rice is so cheap at present.

Some time ago it was reported by the vernacular press that, owing to financial distress at the end of the lunar year, the Tsing House had mortgaged the Summer Palace to a certain foreigner at \$12,000,000 and that all valuables and curios formerly stored in the Summer Palace were removed to the Imperial Palace in the city. The Government has now received a despatch from Mr. Shih Shu, Guardian of the Emperor, refusing the report. He assures the Cabinet that he will not contract any foreign loan without the knowledge of the Government.

A boy 14 years of age, was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindell with hawking sugar cane without a licence. He denied that the cane was his. A friend was selling, and as he was very busy, the defendant undertook to shave a few lengths for him. When the detective arrived, the friend ran away and defendant was arrested. The detective said that he actually saw the defendant receive one cent from a customer at the Statue Pier. Inspector Blackman said that when searched at the station, the defendant had no money on him. The detective, he threw the one cent into the harbour when he arrested him. The Magistrate gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

SPECIAL CABLE.

PACIFIC NAVAL DEFENCE.

ADMIRALS' CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT PENANG TOMORROW.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, MAR. 3.

The admirals' conference is being held in Penang on March 5. H.M.A.S. "Brisbane" with Admiral Grant on board arrived here yesterday. H.M.S. "Hawkins" with Vice-Admiral Sir A. Duff is due tomorrow. H.M.S. "Caroline" with Admiral Tophill is due at Penang on Saturday.

TALES TOLD ON THE TRAM.

That a youth employed on one of our high-booms, exploding log bombs, shattered his hand, and lost much blood before a passing ship could be stopped to bring him in. That his fingers were cut off on arrival here, and that he will get over it.

That naval men are going up to Canton this week to play the Sham-men men at various games, and have a good time, incidentally helping Earl Haig's Fund.

That the Cantonese on Sunday are having a popular demonstration, to show the world that they are with their government in its claims regarding the Customs surplus.

That the fire-damaged "Korea" will be repaired at Taitoo.

That a certain ship touched bottom on the edge of the fairway, Kowloon side. That many of them churn up mud. That a suction dredger should be got.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony yesterday.

A chair coolie who was kicked by a fare in the course of a quarrel, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Tung Cheong, well-known Chinese capitalist and miner, who has been appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Director of the Bureau of Mines of the Ministry of Interior, has arrived at Canton from Singapore.

Found dead under suspicious circumstances in a house of ill-fame in Temple Street, Yaumatei, the remains of an unknown male Chinese, aged about 30 years were yesterday removed to the Kowloon Mortuary. The police are enquiring into the matter.

Word has been received in Yokohama of the death of Mr. J. W. Copmann of New York on Feb. 8. Mr. Copmann was General Manager of the Standard Oil Co. in Japan and for the Far East for a long period of years, having his headquarters in Yokohama.

According to a Shanghai paper Mr. H. Witter Bynner, the American poet who has been at work in Peking on the translation of Tang dynasty poems, is at present in Shanghai. He is on his way south to visit Canton, and other places full of poetic atmosphere and will return again to Shanghai later.

It is reported, states the Chinese press, that 12 passengers will be carried by the aeroplanes which are to be used in the Peking-Shanghai Air Mail Service. The trip will take eight hours and the fare will be \$280 per person. There will be a special insurance rate of \$40 which, in case of accidents, will bring in a return of \$10,000.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society has received a draft for \$8 4s 1d for the Famine Relief Fund from the teachers and boys of the Bishop Gobat School, Jerusalem per Mr. Nofel Istiphan. The collection was a spontaneous contribution from a Mission School on hearing of the distress caused by the famine.

When a small Chinese boy was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindell with unlawfully hawking melon seeds without a licence, he frankly admitted the offence and said that he had no money to take out a licence. As there were no previous convictions recorded against the defendant, the Magistrate discharged him with the warning that if brought before him again, he would order him to be whipped.

With a view to reviving the competition for the Interport Rifle Shield which previous to the war was an interesting annual event, Mr. M.S. Northcote Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Rifle Association, last month wrote to the Shanghai, Singapore and Penang Associations for their views on the matter. No reply has as yet been received from the Northern Settlement, but letters received from the Malayan ports indicate that it will not be possible to revive the Interport competition until next year at the earliest.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BAMBOO LIGHT DUES.

STEAMER FREIGHTS AND PARES.

In reply to H.E. the Governor's observations regarding "exorbitant" steamer freights and fares at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr said that he would like to say that the causes of the exorbitant freights and passages unfortunately did not rest with the shipping companies concerned who would all without exception prefer that their affairs should continue the even tenor of their ways rather than be affected by the causes referred to over which they had no control.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said that he was prepared to accept the amendment suggested by His Excellency that the light dues should be continued for the present year on the understanding that no new taxation would be imposed on shipping during that period.

H.E. the Governor said that in any case before new taxation was imposed due notice would be given but in the present case he was prepared to give a pledge that no new taxation would be imposed if the light dues were continued for the present year.

After the resolution had been amended to include the words "for the present year" it was carried.

INDIAN OFFICIAL RETIRES.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION.

At Wiseman's Cafe yesterday afternoon Khan Sahib Hasham Kahn, who is leaving the Colony shortly on retirement to India on pension after 20 years in the Government Service at the Post Office, was entertained by his colleagues of the Government Service and several of the leading members of the Indian community. Opportunity was taken to present the guest of the afternoon with a gold watch as a parting gift from those who had worked with him during his career in the Civil Service of the Colony. In making the presentation Bishan Singh drew attention to the fact that their guest was the first Indian in the Colony to receive the title of Khan Sahib from the Indian Government, and expressed the hope that the Khan Sahib would live long to enjoy his well earned title and pension. He also wished for him freedom in the future from asthmatic attacks.

In a few well chosen words the Khan Sahib thanked his colleagues for the honour they had done him, and for the beautiful parting gift which he assured them he would always treasure as a reminder of the happy days he had spent among them. Three hearty cheers were given for the Khan Sahib and also for the Chairman, Mr. Bishan Singh.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WARWICK COMPANY.

CAPTAIN DREW.

Notable success was scored in the Theatre Royal last night by the popular Warwick Comedy Company with "Captain Drew," an unusually clever and witty comedy, even for Hubert Henry Davies, an admitted master in the rare art of writing plays that base their appeal neither solely on the amusing nor the serious but on a happy combination of both. "Captain Drew," which introduces the "eternal triangle" in an entirely new and original way, requires no description here, having been witnessed by large audiences when presented by the Warwick Company in the course of a recent visit to Hongkong, and it is sufficient to record that the players each made a small personal triumph of the roles allotted them. Mr. N. Thorpe-Mayne in the title role was characteristically good, while Miss Joan Mayne gave a charming portrayal of her exacting part. Miss Dorothy Radford as the young woman imbued with the idea that every man whom she meets is on the point of proposing to her, was responsible for much of the fun. Mr. Frank Wheatley as the husband, Mr. Dudley Howarth as the well-intentioned friend, and Mr. Tom Fenwick as the mercenary rival, each played his part with ease and discrimination.

To-night the Company will present "When We Were Twenty-one," a delightful comedy of youth by H. V. Esmond, whose name alone is ample guarantee of the excellence of the play.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

From Saturday to Tuesday next a beautiful drama will be screened. Bianchi Sweet takes the leading role in "The Girl in the Web," as the star of our future attraction for the coming week. "It is a drama so out of the ordinary and so full of womanly appeal that it will be especially liked. The heroine's emergence from trouble is managed in a surprising way.

MURDER TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE COOLIE GUILTY.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

A verdict of guilty was returned at the adjourned Criminal Sessions before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz this morning against Tong Tim, a coolie formerly employed at Government House, who was charged with having murdered a wash amah named Chan Cheuk, employed at No. 56 The Peak.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster, addressing the Court for the defence, reminded the jury that it was a principle of British justice that the prosecution must bring a charge home to a prisoner to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt. The responsibility of deciding issues of fact was theirs alone; on their judgment, intelligence and care the life of a human being depended. They must not be influenced by possibilities or even probabilities; nothing but absolute certainty in their own minds and consciences would justify a verdict adverse to the prisoner. Applying these principles, counsel declared that the prosecution had completely failed. Not a single important incident in the case rested on the evidence of more than one witness, although forty had been called.

As to the suggested motive of robbery, counsel pointed out that the sum found upon the prisoner did not correspond with the large sum the deceased was believed to be carrying. The alleged suspicious actions of the prisoner on the day after the murder were trivial; many members of the staff of Government House had been detained by the police for similar actions, and afterwards released.

After touching upon the law of the case, the Attorney-General, who conducted the case for the Crown, traversed the evidence, remarking that there were certain facts which taken simply would be colourless, or certainly not significant, but he thought, taken in conjunction with the other facts of the case acquired colour, significance, and importance. Counsel declared his conviction that the murder must have been committed by someone in Government House and someone who knew the deceased well enough to induce her to accompany him to a remote quarter of the building at a late hour at night. Now, the only man in Government House whom the deceased knew was the prisoner and him she knew fairly well. Referring to the suggestion that the small blood stain on prisoner's left pocket had been caused by scratches on his hand, scratches incidentally the defence had failed to explain—counsel pointed out that the scratches were on the right hand. The defence, continued counsel, claimed that if the prisoner had been guilty he would have taken care to explain when arrested, and questioned regarding his movements, where he was at the time of the murder. Counsel submitted that the prisoner did not tell any story of where he was at the time of the murder because he had none to tell. Nor had the defence called one witness to say where he was at that time.

In summing up his Lordship explained the law to the jury and dwelt on the salient features of the evidence, expressing the opinion that the deceased having been strangled in the bathroom about 10.30 on that Sunday night the murderer must have been someone who knew her and was acquainted with the premises. The field was narrowed by the fact that the murderer must have been on friendly or confidential terms with his victim who otherwise would not have accompanied him to the remote spot where the murder was committed. From the evidence there was no reason to suppose that there was a love affair between the woman and her murderer. It was clear that the deceased knew the murderer well and there was no evidence to show that she was on familiar terms with any person at Government House other than the prisoner, a fellow villager and member of the same association. On the very day of the murder the deceased had sought the prisoner at Government House several times. Discussing the question of motive, his Lordship found that while the Crown did not directly sign a motive it was not a formal necessity in a case of murder for the prosecution to prove for what motive that murder was committed. The difficulty was that to the ordinary man in his sober senses no motive seemed sufficient for what appeared to be a cold-blooded, determined, and ruthless crime. Therefore he did not consider that the question of motive was serious. In dealing with other points including the blood stains on prisoner's coat and his movements at the time of the murder, his Lordship said that the jury must take into consideration the fact that with all the facts given in evidence known to the prisoner, no explanation or refutation had been offered. The jury must find beyond all reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the man who committed the murder.

After an absence of an hour and a half the jury returned. In answer to the Clerk of the Court the Foreman said their verdict was unanimous. They found the prisoner "guilty."

Asked by the judge if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied "I did not do this thing" and

MASTERY OF THE AIR.

SECRETS OF FLIGHT.

WONDERS OF NATURE.

"If a lion could jump as well as a flea it could jump easily from this Royal Institution to Trafalgar-square." The illustration aptly satisfied Professor J. Arthur Thomson's audience at his concluding lecture of the series on "The Flammis of Life"—that he was right in his contention that it was as well for us that some things could not fly very far.

Having dealt in previous lectures with the sea, the shore, and the land, Professor Thomson said that the mastery of the air had been attempted time after time, four successful solutions have been found—by insects, pterodactyls, bats, and birds. Flight meant increased safety to the flyer—witness the sorrow of the cat when the sparrow it had been stalking disappeared in the air. It meant the power of seeking new food and drink, for there was no possibility on the land of these being brought to animals as in the sea. Mastery of the air also meant a return to the freedom of movement which creatures had in the open sea, and it was of great importance in seeking out suitable places for laying eggs and bringing forth the young.

Some insects flew only once in their lifetime, and that was when they were going to start another generation. Undoubtedly the climax of flight in the animal kingdom was in the migration of birds, and it was significant that when migration took place the birds were seeking new places in which to bring forth their young. Part of the secret of flight was that after hitting its wings vertically over its back a bird brought its wings forward and downward, to keep it from sinking, and then backwards and upwards to allow it to go forward. The rapid mounting of the lark into the sky was accounted for by the predominance of the forward and downward motion. Insects had first attained the mastery of the air, but the secret of their flight was the extreme rapid vibration of their wings, which were flattened hollow sails. There was nothing in the world like the speed of the bee's wing, which vibrates 240 times in a second. Some things could not fly very far, and that was a good thing, because, if there were nothing to check the multiplication of insects, the whole fabric of the world would come to an end in a very few years. If insects could move with the freedom that birds enjoyed, it would be a worse world for us. An illustration of that was found in an extinct type of dragon fly with a spread of wings of 2ft. Socrates had inquired into how far a flea could jump, and so it should not be beneath our dignity to make similar inquiries.

When flight had gone its place could be taken by extraordinary powers of leaping. Thus, the beetle's four wings served as volplanes. In the same way the flying fish was a brilliant failure at flight, though the fish helped the creature in its leaps. From a form of soldering of the backbone it was known that extinct pterodactyls could fly a little. The next stage of flying was that of the bat, which in the dark never struck branches or other obstacles. In fact, if a bat had its eyes covered it could fly about in a dark room in which wires were stretched and yet it would not strike the wires. That might be accounted for by a very delicate sense of touch, but a pretty theory worth considering was that the bat, while flying in the dark, heard the echoes of the high-pitched notes from obstacles in its way, and so was able to fly in safety. There must have been a smile about Nature when bats appeared—creatures which could hang themselves up by the toes and fold themselves in their arms. Supreme conquest of the air was illustrated by birds, the central secret of whose flight was in the leathers. A feather which was exhibited contained a million parts, and perhaps the fashioning of that feather had taken a million years. For both insects and birds it was certain that there must have been walking before running, and leaping before flying, and that birds learnt to fly because they first learnt to leap upon the ground, holding out their wings, still without feathers, to help them in great leaping steps along the ground. For long ages life had been slowly creeping upwards, and there was no reason to believe that it was going to stop.

In connection with the scandal at the Moji Customs, says the Osaka Mainichi, a case of opium smuggling on a large scale has been brought to light, in which some of the staff are involved. It has been ascertained that the new case is connected with Yamamoto Shozo, aged 32, has been arrested. Though particulars are not yet available, the smuggling seems to involve some 30 men as accomplices in Kobe, Moji, Korea and even Manchuria, the amount of opium already smuggled in or out reaching ¥300,000 or more.

repeated the account of his movements which he had already given to the police.

The Judge then donned the black cap and pronounced sentence of death.

The following were the jury—Messrs. A. J. T. Martin (foreman), W. Marshall, R. W. Tate, O. A. C. Carvallo, Chow U. Ting, J. J. Macwell, and J. N. R. Allan.

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SIAM MARU—Sailing via Singapore. Friday, 12th March.

INDUS MARU—Sailing via Singapore. Monday, 28th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SHEN MARU—Sailing via Singapore. Tuesday, 29th March.

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NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco and Colon. Tuesday, 15th March.

ALABAMA MARU—Sailing via Japan ports, San Francisco and Colon. Thursday, 10th March.

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SHANGHAI AND NINGPO
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & HONOLULU
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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Shanghai and Hongkong (twice weekly) and Shanghai and Canton (twice weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"WHEATLAND MONTANA"About Mar. 12th.

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From Hongkong to Vancouver

Express of JapanMar. 22. Apr. 12.

Express of AsiaMar. 31. Apr. 18.

MonteagleApr. 7. May 1.

Express of RussiaApr. 28. May 18.

Express of JapanMay 17. June 7.

MonteagleMay 29. June 18.

Express of RussiaJune 14. July 8.

Express of JapanJune 23. July 11.

Express of AsiaJuly 7. July 28.

Express of RussiaJuly 21. Aug. 2.

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Trade conditions on the Atlantic are so complicated as to make it impossible to give definite dates of sailing at this time. The Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings are made to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such destinations.

For Steam and other information please apply to—

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SERVICES LTD.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

"INCORPORATED IN U.S.A."

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SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

Mar. 30th April 21st May 18th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" March 18th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" April 3rd S.S. "CHINA" April 30th

AN UNBEPARSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURREIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.)

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

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HAIPHONGCapt. W. O. Patterson. SATURDAY, 5th Mar., at 2 p.m.

HAIPHONGCapt. W. Cooper. TUESDAY, 8th Mar., at Noon.

HAIPHONGCapt. A. E. Stewart. FRIDAY, 11th Mar., at Noon.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

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TO

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two kilns and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

Town Office: 14, Cross Street, Hongkong. Telephone No. 489.

Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 216. Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Mar. 6.—R. F. Helens.

11.—J.C.J.L. Tithing.

11.—R. F. Talamon.

11.—R. F. Laertes.

11.—R. F. Talamon.

Apr. 4.—R. F. Talamon.

11.—R. F. Talamon.

11.—R. F. Talamon.

June 2.—R. F. Talamon.

July 4.—R. F. Talamon.

7.—R. F. Talam

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BORNEO, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	5th Mar. at 10 a.m.	MANILA, LONDON & A'Werp.
"DILWARA"	5,400	10th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMA LA"	9,000	15th Mar. at 10 a.m.	MANILA, LONDON & A'Werp.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	20th Mar. at 10 a.m.	MANILA, LONDON & A'Werp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr. at 10 a.m.	MANILA, LONDON & A'Werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EURYALUS"	4,000	5th Mar. at 1 p.m.	Singapore.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,510	17th Mar. at 1 p.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"KASHMIR"	4,000	5th Apr. at 10 a.m.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	5th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,648	8th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	3,000	14th Mar. at 10 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and London, via Suez, and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Stevedores and Sailors are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes for Messing not more than 21 days in advance will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, and other matters, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

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Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omit. Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.

TOYAMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omit. Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th April, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KLEIST MARU ... Thursday, 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MADAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 24th March.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 12th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Monday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

WAKASA MARU (Sailing from Singapore) ... Friday, 29th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th March.

MURORAN MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 7th March.

HEIJIN MARU ... 15th March.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STREAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA" Captain Raza, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, 11th March, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th March, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

March 3rd, 1921.

Butcher Meat.		Poultry.	
Best Strickon—Meat Lung Pa ... lb.	19	Chicken—Kai Tai ... lb.	35
Prime Cut	21	Capon, Small—Sin Kai	32
Corned—Ham Ngai Yek	20	Capon, Large—Sin Kai	38
Roast—Shin	19	Duck—Ap	38
Breast—Ngan Nam	16	Dove—Fan Kai	35
Scalp—Tong Yek	16	Egg, Hen—Kai Tai (cooked) per doz.	22
Steak—Ngan Yek Pa	19	Egg, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	28
Best Strickon—Ngan Lau	23	Fowl, Canton—Kai	40
Sausages—Ngan Cheung	15	Fowl, Hainan—Hol Nam Kai	32
Salmon's Brains—Ngan No per set	10	Geese—Ngo	28
Tongue, fresh—Ngan Lai each 50	50	Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap ... each	25
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngai ... each 50	50	Holbow—Hol Hau Pak Kap ... each	28
Head—Nean Tam	80	Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung lb.	70
Heart—Ngan Sam	13	Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	55
Scalp—Shin	18	Snipe—Shin Tai	52
Scalp—Ngan Kuek	18	Phasant—Shan Kai	1.10
Kidneys—Ngan Yek	9	Quail—On Chun	25
—Ngan Mel	18	Partridge—Shin Kai	75
Liver—Nean Kon	18		
Tripe (medium)—Ngan To lb.	5		
Stiver Head and Feet—Ngan Tai ... each 50	50		
Matton Chop—Young Fat Kwai lb.	32		
Leg—Young Fat	22		
Shoulder—Young Fat	28		
Saddle—Young Fat	22		
Pig's Chintings—Chin Cheung	22		
Brains—Chin No per set	2		
Feet—Chin Kank	15		
Pig's Chin Chap	16		
Head—Chin Tai	15		
Heart—Chin Sam	10		
Kidneys—Chin Yek	10		
Liver—Chin Kuek	10		
Pork Chop—Chin Tai Kwai	25		
Leg—Chin Tai	30		
Loin—Chin Tai	34		
Pat or Lard—Chin Tai	23		
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat Kwai ... each 50	50		
Heart—Young Fat	70		
Scalp—Young Fat	12		
Kidneys—Young Fat	12		
Liver—Young Fat	12		
Including Pig's order—Chin Tai	24		
Just, Beef—Shang Ngai Yek	19		
Matton—Shang Ngai Yek	32		
Veal—Ngai Tai Yek	30		
Sausages—Ngai Tai Cheung	30		
No. 1 ... lb.	96		
Fish.		Vegetables, &c.	
Salmon—Ka Yek	18	Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheek ... each	8
Broam—Pin Yek	14	Beans, Sprout—Ngai Tai	4
Kanton Fresh Water Fish	12	—Long—Tau Koh	2
Carpi—Li Yu	14	Beet Root—Hung Tai Tai	5
Carpi—Chit Yu	16	Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	5
Carpi—Man Yu	14	Brinjale, Green—Ching Yek Kwai	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Red—Hung Kwa	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	Cabbage Chinese, (common)	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Kai Tai	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	—(Shanghai)—Ye Tai	10
Crabs—Hoi	22	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	6
Crabs—Hoi	22	Cardinal (Large)—Ye Tai Pa each 12	12
Crabs—Hoi	22	—(Medium)	10
Crabs—Hoi	22	—(Small)	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Carrots—Kau Shun	6
Crabs—Hoi	22	Celery Chinese—Tong Kai Tai	6
Crabs—Hoi	22	Chilies, Dried—Kau Lat Chin	27
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Red—Hung Fa Chin	18
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Green—Ching Lat Chin	12
Crabs—Hoi	22	Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chin Tai lb.	10
Crabs—Hoi	22	Cucumbers—Ching Kwai	4
Crabs—Hoi	22	Garlic—Sun Tai	4
Crabs—Hoi	22	Ginger young—Sun Tai Kwang	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Ginger, old—Lo Kwang	6
Crabs—Hoi	22	Horseradish, Shanghai—Lai Kan	18
Crabs—Hoi	22	Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Lettuce—Young Shang Tai	18
Crabs—Hoi	22	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Mandarin—Kwai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Lam Ma Tai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Kwai lb.	10
Crabs—Hoi	22	Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai lb.	18
Crabs—Hoi	22	Onions, Green—Shang Chung lb.	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	Onions, Shanghai—Shang-bai	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Chung Tai	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	Parsley—Kun Tai	15
Crabs—Hoi	22	Potato, Sweet—Fan Chin	3
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Japanese—Yat Fan Chin Tai lb.	18
Crabs—Hoi	22	Pumpkin—Tung Kwai	4
Crabs—Hoi	22	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	4
Crabs—Hoi	22	Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	10
Crabs—Hoi	22	Shallots—Kung Ching Tai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Spinach—Yin Tai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Tomatoes—Fan Kai	7
Crabs—Hoi	22	Taro—Wa Tai	5
Crabs—Hoi	22	Turkey, Fresh (Long)—Lo Pak	4
Crabs—Hoi	22	Vegetable Marrow—Yat Kwai	18
Crabs—Hoi	22	Water Cress—Sai Yung Tai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	—Lily root—Lin Ngai	8
Crabs—Hoi	22	Yams—Tai Shu	8



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(Mitsubishi Trading Co. Ltd.)
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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.
Operating For Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA.
"Lancaster" ... 9th March.

To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.
"Lancaster" ... 9th March.

To SEATTLE, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.
"Ayu" ... 8th March.

To SAN FRANCISCO.
"West Henshaw" ... 12th March.

Also, cargo accepted for Transshipment at S. Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor Fowell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3008.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	8,000	Mar. 15th
FIBERIA MARU	20,000	Mar. 18th
KENYO MARU	22,000	Apr. 5th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Apr. 12th
PERSEA MARU	9,000	May 14th

(Call at Dairen omit. Shanghai. (Calling at Dairen, instead of Nagasaki.)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDALUSIA ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	15,700	Mar. 18th
KATO MARU	15,700	Apr. 9th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Apr. 23rd
SEIYO MARU	15,700	May 7th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	May 21st
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Jun. 4th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Jun. 18th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Jul. 2nd
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Jul. 16th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Jul. 30th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Aug. 13th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Aug. 27th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Sep. 10th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Sep. 24th
SEIYO MARU	15,700	Oct. 8th
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FAR EASTERN BANKING.

INTERESTING REVIEW.

FEATURES OF THE PAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

Banking in the Far East has presented many difficulties during the second complete post-war year, says *The Times* in a special review of Far Eastern banking. International commerce has not been sustained at the high level of activity experienced at the close of 1919, and many of the commodities which figure among the imports and exports of the Far Eastern nations have sustained a severe fall in value. Japan gave the first definite sign of the change that was taking place in the financial crisis which occurred in that country in the spring of 1920. The difficulties which then arose were skillfully handled by the Bank of Japan and have been successfully surmounted. China, after seeing her exchanges soar to record levels with the price of silver, has also witnessed the subsequent reaction, while to this cause for reduced imports has also to be added the severe famine in some parts of the Empire. In view of these circumstances the banks working in the Far East so far as can be judged from the dividend statements announced up to the present have achieved better results for the past year than might well have been expected.

HONGKONG BANK.

The genius of the British for sound and successful banking has perhaps never been shown to better advantage than in the rise to great power and wealth of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It is safe to say that the high prestige enjoyed by Britain in the Far East, and particularly in China, owes not a little to the manner in which the affairs of this wonderfully successful bank have been conducted. The Hongkong Bank stands for British financial and commercial interests in the Far East in a manner which is hardly realised by the stay-at-home Briton, and the great responsibility which is thus thrust upon the managers of the bank has always been worthily upheld. One of the features of recent balance-sheets has been the manner in which the reserves have outstripped the paid-up capital. An important increase in the latter has just been announced. It is proposed to issue 40,000 new shares of \$125 each (at an exchange of 3s. 6d. to £18), which are to be offered to shareholders at £70 each. As the existing paid-up capital is \$15,000,000; the new issue will raise the total to \$20,000,000. The dividend for 1920 was the same as that for 1919, namely £8 per share, or 64 per cent.

CHARTERED BANK.

For many years past the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has ranked among the most prosperous of the Great Eastern exchange banks. Its gross and net profits have mounted rapidly of late years, though the growth in the former has outstripped that in the net earnings owing to the sharp rise in expenses. Thus, while gross profits at £1,258,000 for

1919 were practically double the total of 1913, the net profits in the same period have risen from £339,000 to £551,000. In view of the great expansion in business experienced within recent years, the capital account has undergone considerable enlargement. For many years up to 1913 the paid-up capital had stood at £1,200,000. In 1919 it was raised to £2,000,000 and last year a fresh million was issued, the old £20 shares being at the same time subdivided into £5 shares. The bank is very strongly placed in the matter of reserves, which amounted to £3,000,000 before the latest issue of capital. The premium on the issue was £500,000, and if this is added to reserves the latter will amount to £3,500,000, a sum well in excess of the paid-up capital. The dividend has been raised several times since 1915, and including bonus amounted to 204 per cent., free of tax, for 1919.

THE MERCHANTS.

Though not so old-established as some of its rivals, the Mercantile Bank of India has developed rapidly in the last six or seven years. Thus, while in 1914 it held \$1 millions of deposits, the last balance-sheet showed a total of over 18½ millions. A trebling of deposits within so short a time has naturally called for a larger capital, and both in 1919 and 1920 the capital account was increased. The last increase took place in April, 1920, when 60,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid, were issued at a premium of £5 per share. By this addition the paid-up capital will be raised to £1,050,000, and the reserve, if the premium on the new shares is included, will stand at the same figure. Net profits have more than doubled in the past five years, and since 1915 the dividend has been advanced from 8.6 per cent. to 16 per cent., the distribution for 1919 being 14 per cent., with a bonus of 2 per cent., less tax. The activity of Eastern trade in the year following the armistice is reflected in the increase shown in the bank's loans and advances in that year. At the end of 1918 they stood at £4,872,000, while by the end of 1919 they had risen to over \$1 millions.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE.

The Yokohama Specie Bank continues to forge ahead. Despite the recent financial troubles in Japan, its profits for the first half of 1920 were some £450,000 greater than those for the corresponding period of 1919, being returned at the large total of £1,055,400. This great expansion in earning power must be connected with the large additions made of late to the bank's capital. Since June, 1919, the paid-up capital has been raised from £4,200,000 to £7,400,000. The latest balance-sheet, that dated June 30, 1920, reveals comparatively small indications of the troubles of last spring. Deposits are some nine millions lower at £56,000,000, but bills payable are considerably higher at £68,244,000, as also are bills receivable at £81,180,000. Discounts and loans are over ten millions lower at £30,000,000. The Yokohama Specie Bank has played a great part in the development of Japan's foreign trade, and has reaped a rich reward

from its long sustained efforts to promote the overseas interests of Japan and the Japanese Government.

MITSUBISHI.

Like many of the important Japanese banks, the Mitsubishi Bank was originally associated with one of the great Japanese commercial families. The whole enterprise, of which the bank in its earlier days formed one of the departments, thrived greatly, and finally the time came when the importance of the banking section demanded its formation into a separate company. With a paid-up capital of yen 30,000,000 (about £3,000,000) the bank was formed into a limited liability company in 1919 under its present title, and the large part it plays in Japanese banking may be gauged from the figures of the last available report and balance-sheet, made up to June 30, 1920. The total deposit and current accounts amounted to yen 270,100,000, and acceptances to yen 13,725,000. Among the assets advances stood at yen 241,658,000 and cash at yen 26,003,000. Net profits for the half-year to that date were yen 4,333,000, and after placing yen 2,450,000 to various reserves the directors declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
The Banque Industrielle de Chine is an institution which has already taken no inconsiderable part in the economic development of China, and the political changes wrought by the war in the Far East render it probable that the opportunities for future business in this direction will be on a greater scale than in the past. The bank is of comparatively recent formation, having been established in 1913. With a head office in Paris and an office in London, it also possesses a very useful network of branches in Vladivostok, Singapore, Yokohama, and several Chinese centres. Its figures have shown marked expansion of late years. At the end of 1919 its paid-up capital stood at 39,438,000 francs (about £657,300 at current rates), while for that year net profits amounted to 14,918,000 francs, a total showing an increase of some nine and a half million francs over the 1918 profits. The dividend on the ordinary shares was 14 per cent. The balance-sheet figures have reached very large proportions. In 1914 advances on current accounts totalled 31,643,000 francs; at the end of 1919 they stood at 282,627,000 francs. Similarly, in the same period the bills held have risen from 45,000 francs to 235,524,000 francs. The total of the balance-sheet at the end of 1919 was 1,089,715,000 francs.

BANK OF TAIWAN.

In 1897 the Bank of Taiwan was established with the primary object of fostering the commercial and financial development of Taiwan (Formosa). It has accomplished this object with no small measure of success, and at the same time has built up a position which places it in the front rank of the large Japanese banks. It now possesses an office in London and a large number of branches in the Far East, including 26 in Japan, Taiwan, and China, and offices in Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, and several other cities. Like most other banks working in the East, its business has expanded during the past four or five years. The capital in 1917 was yen 17,450,000 (about £1,745,000), but it has since been increased to yen 37,464,000. Deposits, current accounts, etc., in the same period have increased from yen 145,008,000 to yen 379,891,000. The bank now pays dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and has steadily set aside large sums out of profits to reserves. It may be added that the bank possesses a large note circulation in Taiwan, the total at the end of 1919 being yen 49,653,000.

The *Taisho Nichi Nichi* tells an extraordinary story about a fleshy fruit that grows in Tsinan, and has effects like those of opium, while it has the advantage of being cheaper. Seizures have been made on two Japanese steamers, and it is said that a Japanese in Osaka has confessed that he has an egg business in Tsinan, whence he imports the fruit concealed among eggs. As opium is now prohibited in China, it would be supposed that if there were any such fruit as is described, the Chinese would eat it all, says the *Japan Chronicle*. But the story of its importation into Japan, together with the large number of recent arrests in Japan for smuggling opium, seems to suggest that drug habits are very prevalent in Japan. The new business growing up with the cultivation of the poppy in Japan, and of coca in Formosa will probably produce evils that will cause regret at this geriatric quick scheme having been entered upon.

SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S DIV: II MATCHES.

Below are the fixtures for the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League to be played on Saturday, March 5.—
3 p.m. United v. Punjab, Navy.
"B" Ground.
3 p.m. Staffs v. Club, Sookumpoo ground.
3 p.m. "Carlisle" v. R.G.A. Res. Navy "A" Ground.
3 p.m. Indian v. South China, St. Joseph's Ground.
4.30 p.m. St. Joseph's v. Kowloon, St. Joseph's Ground.

CLUB RES. v. STAFFS.

The following will represent the Club Res.—Groot, Roos, Boysen, Stutz, W. Mackenzie, Macdonald, East, Sorenson, Sherry, A. Mackenzie, and Reillon.
Players are requested to be at the Pavilion before 2.45 p.m.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club in this League match to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., on the Club ground.—
T. E. Pearce (capt.), M. E. F. Airey, R. J. Davies, G. M. Dorkins, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Farthing, W. H. Hope, R. M. Madden, H. A. Sawyer, D. J. Valentine, and R. E. A. Webster.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in a friendly match against Hongkong University on the Civil Service ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.—
G. R. Sayer, E. B. Reed, R. C. W. Mitchell, E. W. Hamilton, F. J. Ling, H. E. Strang, P. T. Lambie, G. H. Percy, W. H. Edmonds, E. F. Fincher, and C. Sara.

BILLIARDS.

HO KONG TONG CUPS.

At the Palace Hotel last night, Mr. J. Muckter (50) beat Mr. J. Sowray (200), 250-221. Highest break: Mr. Muckter, 21, 16 and 15; Mr. Sowray, 26, 20, 18 (twice) and 15 (twice).

TONIGHT'S GAMES.

6 p.m.—Mr. H. Davis (150) v. Mr. J. Taylor (150).
9 p.m.—Mr. E. Goimaraes (200) v. Mr. W. E. Wilson (50).

TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday in the tournament at the Hongkong Cricket Club only one match in the Open events was played—a doubles between Lt. Col. F. J. Bowen and Col. L. Humphrey v. K. Yamashiki and H. Anatoro.

The Japanese began well and the Englishmen badly, the score going to 3-0 in Yamashiki's favour before one game was taken by the other side. There was much hitting off the wood. The Japanese took the games to 4-1 and 5-2, but could get no further, and Bowen and Humphrey, playing carefully, just managed to hold them and took the set at 7-5. The Englishmen now began to find the weak point of their opponents, namely the backhand, and pounded it to the full. The Japanese, like most of their countrymen, are unable to play a backhand half-volley, and the spectators saw them caught at their feet and helpless time after time. Their tactics, too, rendered them liable to lose many an unnecessary point, for when one partner was driven well to the baseline the other would stay in mid-court, so that a lob on the short side was put time after time cross-court through the feet of the man at the net. This fact accounted for most of the points in favour of the English pair.

The second set was more or less a repetition of the first, and went to the winners of the first, at 6-3. Then the Japanese tried to remedy the error of their tactics, and both stayed on the base-line more. This saved them from the cross-counting of their opponents, but the game now became a steadiness competition in which the English were easily the best. They took the third and final set at 6-2.

The losers play quite a good game if they are not hurried, but they prefer a deliberate stroke. Their opponents would not give them this opportunity to play. The lobbing on both sides was good, though the Japanese were the better at this de-

JUNGLE "NEWS."

"AGENCIES."

"WIRELESS" OF THE WILD.

MYSTERIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

That natives have methods of spreading news which are, to say the least of them, extremely difficult to explain can be stated without fear of contradiction, writes R.C.T. to the *Daily Mail*.

In 1913 Lord Harcourt, then Colonial Secretary, caused a small sensation in the House of Commons by stating that he could not give details of movements of troops in Somaliland, because the news would reach the Mullah with incredible rapidity. The cutting up of the Camel Corps by the Mullah was known hundred of miles away within twenty-four hours of its occurrence.

When the Benin massacre occurred, an Englishman living at an up-country station in the Gold Coast Colony, some six hundred miles from Benin, was told by one of his boys, "Plenty white man killed in Benin country." This was days before the news reached Cape Coast Castle.

Such instances could be multiplied to almost any extent, and all who have had experience of natives, whether in Africa, Asia, or America, are perfectly aware that news does travel through the wild in this amazingly rapid fashion.

The question is how does it travel? Some people will tell you it is done by drums and that a code is used, similar to our Morse code, the news being thus carried by night from one village to another. Others assert that smoke signals are used. Others, again, and this is a common belief in South Africa—contend that the natives about the news from hilltop to hilltop.

Dr. R. W. Felkin, who accompanied Emin Pasha through Uganda a good many years ago was at Lado a thousand miles south of Khartoum, when the local wizard told him and Emin that during the previous night he visited Meschera el Rek, more than 500 miles away, the Nile.

He said two steamers had arrived there and described the English officer in command. He said that a short man with a big beard was bridging papers for the expedition and would reach them within about 30 days.

Thirty-two days later the steamers duly arrived, and all the details given by the native proved to be absolutely correct.

More, by comparison of dates it was found that the wizard told the doctor and Emin of the steamers' arrival at Meschera within 40 hours of their actual arrival at the spot.

To imagine that such news with such a wealth of detail could have been conveyed a distance of 550 miles inside 10 hours seems to me a greater strain on credulity than to accept the explanation that the sorcerer was clairvoyant or that it was a case of thought transference.

partment of the game, and smashing was very rare. Bowen and Humphrey did not hit hard, and won on placing. If the Japanese would learn to keep well back until they have mastered the volleying game and would use more common-sense in the matter of combination and tactics, they would produce quite a good combination, for they both possess hard drives which they did not use as much as they should have done.

The games to-day will probably be prevented by rain. Those faced include the reply of the match between Ng See Kwong and M. P. Choa and H. Krebs and E. E. Brown in the doubles, J. P. Wood with G. R. Sayer v. G. M. Dowdall and J. M. W. Meers, in both of which the first pair should win, and in the singles the match Wong Po Keung v. Yew Man Tsun, in which I fancy that Wong will not be puzzled by the heavily-cut strokes of his opponent and should win. It will be an interesting match as the style of the two players is so very different.

A PLAYER.

LATER.

The courts have been inspected this afternoon and found in good condition. The following matches will consequently be played off—

Open Championship Doubles: Ng See Kwong and Choa Man Ping v. H. Krebs and E. E. Brown.

Open Championship Singles: Wong Po Keung v. Yew Man Tsun.

Club Championship Singles: R. M. Henderson v. W. H. Drummond.

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STRAITS COUNCIL.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION.

The following are the suggestions and recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the matter of changes in the constitution of the Straits Legislative Council.

"We recommend that the Council be enlarged by the addition of 3 Official Members and 6 Unofficial Members so as to consist of His Excellency the Governor, 12 Official Members and 14 Unofficial Members. This will mean that there will be an Unofficial Majority and we consider that subject to adequate safeguards the principle of the Unofficial Majority should be recognised. We are of opinion that this should be the first step towards extending the representative character of the Council.

The smallness of the Unofficial Majority recommended and the diversity of character of the Unofficial Membership when compared with homogeneous Official vote will probably in practice be found to result in the control of the proceedings of Council remaining with Government. But adequate safeguards should be provided to ensure the passage of legislation considered by Government to be essential to public welfare and to prevent the passage of undesirable legislation. For this purpose we suggest the adoption of sections 51, 52 and 53 of the new Ceylon Constitution (printed as Appendix B).

We recommend further that the present right of protest contained in section XVIII of the Standing Rules should be retained but a proviso that such protest must be forwarded without undue delay to the Secretary of State should be added.

We recommend that with one exception the Official Members of Council should hold their seats by virtue of their offices. We consider that a seat on Council should involve a real responsibility for Official Members as it does for Unofficials. Official Members should be expected to speak on the introduction of Bills concerning their departments, to reply to debate on such bills, to answer "Questions" concerning their departments and generally to take a more active part in Council proceedings.

We recommend that the Official Members should consist of—
His Excellency the Governor; and
The Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's Regular Troops in the Straits Settlements.

and the holders for the time being of the Offices of—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Resident Councillor, Penang.
The Resident Councillor, Malacca.
The Treasurer.
The Colonial Engineer.
The Director of Medical Services.
The Director of Education.
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Collector of Land Revenue.

SPORE.

One Member to be nominated by name by His Excellency the Governor to enable him to avail himself of the special experience of any officer whose post may not be of Council rank."

We recommend that the 14 Unofficial Members should consist of—
Seven Europeans.
Three Chinese.
Two Natives of British India.
One Representative of the Malay Race.

One Eurasian.
Members must of course be British subjects.

Of the European Members we recommend that—

One be elected by British Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Singapore.

One be elected by the British Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Penang.

One be nominated by His Excellency from the residents of the Settlement of Penang.

One be nominated by His Excellency from the residents of the Settlement of Malacca.

Three be nominated by His Excellency from the residents of the Settlement of Singapore.

We recommend that the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang be given the absolute right of election of one member each, and not merely the right of recommending a member to His Excellency as at present, but we are of opinion that the right of election should be confined to British members and that elections should be carried out under Rules approved by the Governor in Council. As the Membership of these Chambers consists largely of firms and Companies it will be necessary to define what are British firms and Companies and for this purpose we recommend that the definition be as follows:—

A firm shall not be deemed to be a British firm unless at least 75 per cent of the members thereof are British subjects.

A Company shall not be deemed to be a British Company unless all the Directors are British subjects and at least 75 per cent of the voting power is held by British subjects.

We recommend that the remaining members of Council shall all be nominated by His Excellency the Governor. Of the Chinese members we recommend that where-ever possible one shall be a resident of Singapore, one a resident of Penang and the third a resident of Malacca. Of the two Indian members we recommend that one shall be a Mohammedan and one a Hindu.

We consider that ability to read and speak the English language fluently is a necessary qualification for Membership of Council.

We recommend that nomination or election should be for a term of 3 years but that members should be eligible for re-nomination or re-election for a further term or terms.

We recommend the institution of regular sessions of Council at intervals of 2 months for such period as may be necessary and we suggest that Unofficial Members should have the right and opportunity of speaking on the adjournment. Emergency meetings for the transaction of urgent business might be held between regular sessions.

We attach importance to the full and accurate reporting of Council debates and we consider that such reports should be more readily accessible to the general public. We therefore recommend that the short-hand reports should be published as a supplement to the *Government Gazette* as soon as possible after the date of the Meeting.

Nearly the whole of the mails from Japan to Europe, via America shipped from Yokohama and other ports on the N.Y.K. liner "Suwa Maru" on December 6, were destroyed by a fire which occurred on Christmas Eve on a mail-car at Berthold, North Dakota, according to information received on Wednesday morning from New York by the Yokohama Post Office, says the *Japan Gazette*. No details are given concerning mails other than those from Yokohama but it is known that there were 78 sacks from other cities in Japan to Europe, shipped through Yokohama on the same liner, the number being 39 sacks from Tokyo, 47 from Kobe, 8 from Osaka, and 4 from Nagasaki.

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